

Many Men of Many Minds

Warren G. Harding.—I want to have done with personal government in this country. I want to put an end to autocracy which has been reared in the name of democracy. There isn't very much choice between venomous assault on the integrity of the courts and the momentary clamor about eliminating the senate from the responsibility in Federal Government. I do not know whether the idea is one imported from the Peace Council at Paris or whether it is a reflex of the mob mentality which has broken out in revolution in various places in Europe.

Alice Paul, suffragist.—We are confident that the signature of Secretary Colby completes the suffrage struggle in this country. In spite of every obstacle that our opponents put in our way, women have won the right to an equal voice in the affairs of this government. The Woman's party will not relax its vigilance, however, until it is satisfied that no further attempt will be made to wrest from the women of the United States the political equality which they have won.

Professor Carl Murchison, psychologist.—It is not lack of intelligence that makes one a criminal; neither is it a possession of intelligence that causes one to become a college student.

Intelligence Not Bar to Crime, Says Psychologist
The most intelligent college man I have ever tested is now in the Illinois state prison serving a sentence for forgery. Here at Miami and at Ohio State University students have been registered during the past year having an intelligence far below the average of the five thousand criminals I have examined. Too often there has been pictured for our information the poor degraded felon, sullenly crouching in his iron cage grinding his ill-formed teeth with his deformed jaws, glaring out from his close-set eyes, while his poor brain attempts in vain to perform its function within the close confines of the low receding forehead.

Otto H. Kahn, financier.—It would be futile to discuss the distribution of responsibility among the treaty makers for the sad disillusionment which the outcome and sequel of the Versailles conference brought to a world that stood ready and expectant to follow a lead worthy of the high inspiration which had actuated the people of the allied nations and America during the war. It sounds paradoxical, but in a large sense, it is true that Europe for the past year has been suffering less from the effects of the war than from the effects of the peace.

Pope Benedict.—Let the Americans have what they want.

H. F. Sinclair, oil magnate.—My personal opinion is that the world need not very seriously fear exhaustion of petroleum. I believe that future necessities, no matter what they may be, will be met as fully as those of the past have been. Certain fields have decreased their aggregate production. But the surface of the earth has hardly been scratched by those who search for oil.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State.—I congratulate the women of the country upon the successful culmination of their efforts which have been sustained in the face of many discouragements and which have now conducted them to the achievement of that great object. The day marks the day of the opening of a great and new era in the political life of the nation. I confidently believe that every salutary, forward and upward force in our public life will receive fresh vigor and reinforcement from the enfranchisement of the women of the country.

Viscount French.—The government deliberately is adopting a policy of anarchy. It ruins the industries and wrecks the towns through its armed agents. If the policy is not checked the whole of Ireland will be destroyed. The policy means reconquest of Ireland and destruction of the country's prosperity. It means assassination of the whole nation.

Victor Kopp, Soviet representative in Berlin.—If the German Army by the Peace Treaty is reduced by a million a corresponding reduction in the Polish Army is of interest to the eastern and western neighbors of Poland and is imperative. We do not pretend to be pacifists because pacifism and Bolshevism are not compatible. But we admit that Russian-Polish peace is desirable for economic reasons which decide our position. Our economic situation is not generally known but being bad it offers the best guaranty that we will work for inner reconstruction without concern for the domestic politics of bourgeois countries.

Alvin Johnson.—There will be several thousand votes cast for the Democratic candidates in the belief that Franklin Roosevelt is none other than the Theodore Roosevelt who so lately filled the world with his name and fame.

Representative Martin D. Madden, Illinois.—Postmaster-General Burleson's edict against the participation of postal employees and their families and relatives in politics is the most autocratic pronouncement ever issued by a government official. It savors of the good old days in Russia, when the orders of the Czar were supreme. When did the postmaster-general become clothed with the power to restrict the right of franchise among our citizens? Does he assume that because a man is employed in the postal service therefore his father and mother and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins are under the postmaster-general's autocratic and despotic rule?

Ignace Paderewski.—It is said generally that we attacked Russia. That is simply absurd, because if we did, then Koltchak, Denikin and Yudenitch attacked Russia. We attacked the Bolsheviks against whom the Allies themselves were waging war at that time.

Brigadier General Sir Frederick Maurice.—We are in for a long and costly bout of guerilla warfare, in a country with a damnable climate, against an enemy who has no capital to be occupied and no main body to be routed. It is pitiful that we should have to call on the Allies to protect us from those for whom we accepted a mandate from the League of Nations, namely our enemy, but it's no use blinking at the facts. The Arabs of Mesopotamia have become our enemies and willy-nilly we have now to treat them as such. We cannot withdraw now without endangering interests which extend far beyond the confines of Mesopotamia. In the East it pays to make concessions when they are obviously not induced by fear. To retire before trouble is to start an avalanche.

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France.—If President Wilson had sent a peace commission of properly equipped delegates and had made the basis of a sound peace, say, in January of 1919, Europe would have agreed readily. For the tragic failure to accomplish this, the President alone was responsible, and all Europe now knows it. I talked with very many of the foremost statesmen of Europe and I know that this statement reflects their attitude.

Wilson's Error as Seen by a Diplomatist

Robert Blatchford.—It does not seem likely that the British people will submit to the dictatorship of a Smillie, a MacManus, or a Lansbury, but such men may influence a considerable section of the people to such an extent as to render it impossible for half a century to establish any kind of a reasonable and beneficent commonwealth in this country.

Sidney Young, secretary, London Corn Exchange.—Bread will probably be cheaper throughout the world. Every indication is given of bumper wheat and cereal crops in America, Canada, Argentina and India. Already the markets in London and the United States are getting unsteady in view of this. If present prospects are fulfilled, it is sure there will be a decline in the price of bread. At any rate there will be no increase.

Arthur Capper.—Our maintenance of an armed force in Europe at this time is in sanity and in wisdom comparable to issuing invitations for "a smoker" in a powder magazine or a fireworks factory. It invites war. It is explained officially that our 18,000 troops are in Europe to "police" the occupied district, "to repel any attack made on them" and "to enforce the peace terms." We have no peace terms to enforce. Since the armistice, American troops have been used for elections in Silesia, for guard duty in Russia and Siberia, and to police a part of the Rhine. Should the President order a part of these troops to some point where they should be attacked, a state of war would automatically ensue, regardless of the absence of a declaration of war by Congress and the presence of the League of Nations in Europe, and we would again be having appeals made to our patriotism.

W. L. George, English feminist and novelist.—If I were to offer advice to American women—which would be impertinent of me, of course—I would say, "Remember that the winning of the ballot is only the beginning of the struggle. We hear so much of the right of women to vote. To the deuce with anybody's rights! The vote is not a right, it is a duty."

James Crane, actor.—A man has no moral right to smother a great talent in a woman just because that woman happens to be his wife. Marriage does not give him authority to convert a gifted musician, for example, a great writer or artist, into a sock danner and jelly maker. My unqualified belief is that each of us should be allowed to develop the best there is in us regardless of sex. Any high-handed interference purposing to block the progress of the individual is not only grossly selfish, but criminally oppressive.

Herbert Hoover.—The time has arrived in our national development when we must have a definite national program in the development of our great engineering problems. Our rail and water transport, our water supplies for irrigation, our reclamation, the provision of future fuel resources, the development and distribution of electrical power, all cry out for some broad-visioned national guidance. We must create a national engineering sense of provision for the nation as a whole. If we are to develop this national sense of engineering and its relations to our great human problems, it must receive the advocacy of such institutions as this.

Professor Edward P. Warner, aviation expert.—There has been a widespread feeling that there must be something difficult about flying, that aviation is a sport only for supermen possessed of a miraculous agility, that keeping an airplane on a level keel is a feat akin to walking a tight-rope; and this feeling has been one of the greatest obstacles that practical flying has had to face. It is an obstacle which has now been largely overcome, thanks to the missionary work of the many young men who have returned to their homes after having learned to fly and having served as air pilots in the army or navy during the war; but the delusion was deliberately fostered for a long time by many aviators who devoted their time to giving exhibitions at county fairs, and whose very livelihood depended on their ability to convince the public that flying was an accomplishment out of the ordinary, only to be mastered by trick bicycle riders and acrobats.

Flying Simple to Learn, Asserts Expert

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska.—Narrow-visioned men attack the League of Nations as a form of internationalism. They object to internationalism. They are too late. Internationalism is here. We have not to choose between nationalism and internationalism, but the form of internationalism we will take. Our choice lies between the internationalism of justice, honor and peace, and mutual support between the civilized nations of the world, and the internationalism of Bolshevism.

Elihu Root.—I am sure that all of us earnestly desire that there shall be an effective international organization to preserve the peace of the world and that our country shall do its full share toward the establishment and maintenance of such an organization. I do not see much real controversy about that among the American people, either between parties, or within parties, or otherwise.

Stephen Graham, English writer.—The political exiles of Russia, to whom America in the past has afforded such unqualified protection, are no longer dead to their native land, but regard it with astonishing enthusiasm. Indeed, they have transferred most of their political hatred to the institutions and Government of the United States, which they freely compare with those of Czarism. At their meetings they stand to sing the Russian revolutionary anthem and cheer it with the utmost zest, but they only sing "The Star Spangled Banner" in the most perfunctory way.

Political Exiles of Russia Care Naught for U. S.
John Burroughs.—One may make pretty positive assertions about nonliving things. Crystals, so far as I know, are all even sided, some are six and some eight sided; snowflakes are of an infinite variety of pattern but the number six rules them. In the world of living things we cannot be so sure of ourselves. Life introduces something indeterminate and incommensurable. It makes use of both odd and even, though undoubtedly odd numbers generally prevail.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for Anti-Saloon League.—A few United States district judges have encouraged the bootleggers by giving small fines and displaying antagonism to the law in the conduct of the cases. Several district attorneys have required evidence of a character before they will act. That precludes effective enforcement. We must remember also that we are in the midst of a political campaign. It is always harder to enforce liquor laws at such times. The reason is apparent.